

SSEDD

'Pro-Maker style' drones for science

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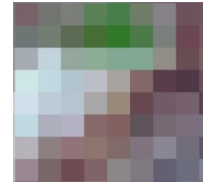
Overview

- Drones in Earth Science Currently
 - Examples
 - Steady Style
- 'Pro-Maker Style' Drones for science
 - Solved problems
 - Unsolved problems
 - Some solutions - SSEDD
- Conclusions and Future Plans



Drones in Earth Science:

- Benefits
 - Scientific:
 - Lower environmental impact
 - Access
 - Temporal Resolution (repeatability)
 - Spatial Resolution
 - Practical:
 - Improved human safety
 - Costs saving



LANDSAT 8 (30m)



NAIP 2010 (1m)



UAS 400ft(5cm)



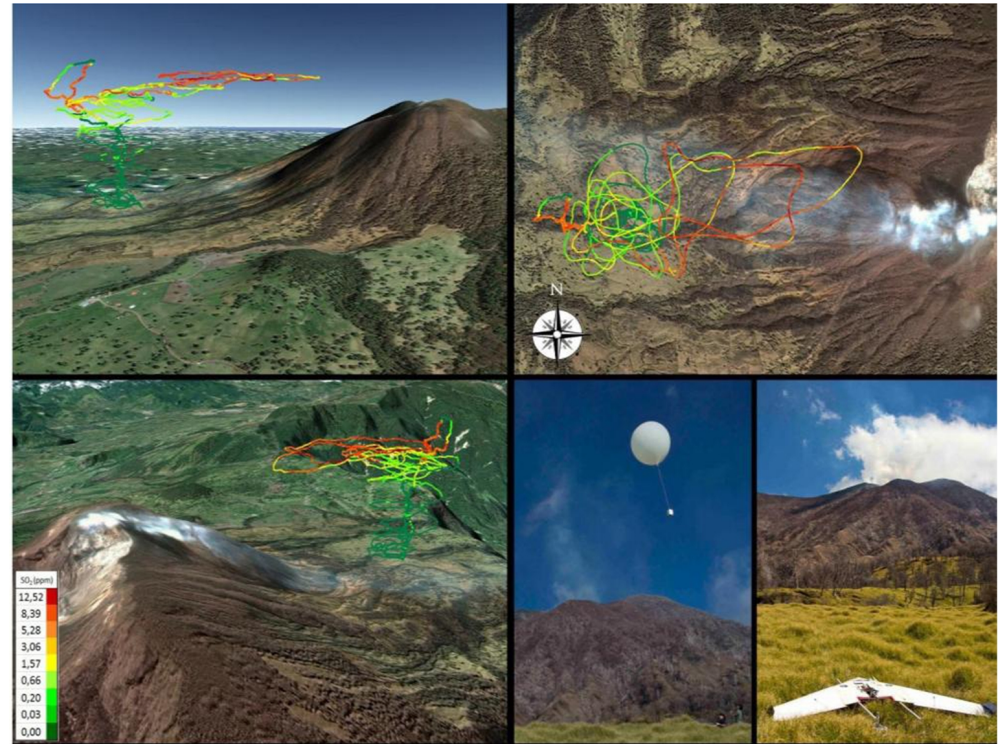
UAS 250ft(2.5m)

USGS: Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Activities in Earth Sciences
- June 2015



Volcanic Plumes

- Dr Diaz, NASA AIMES, University of Costa Rica
 - Real time monitoring of Volcano status
 - Validation of ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection) instrument on Terra spacecraft
- Dragon Eye (ex military)
 - 2.6kg
- Vector Wing 100
 - 8x5ft
 - 100kg payload



3D SO₂ concentration plots- “Unmanned Aerial Mass Spectrometer Systems for In-Situ Volcanic Plume Analysis”
Jorge Andres Diaz et al, AMSA 2015

Polar Sciences

- Glacier mass monitoring
- Glacier Ablation zone monitoring
- Wild life population tracking
- Mapping

“But there I was, doing quick order-of-magnitude approximations in my head while our quad-copter lifted off into the air to single-handedly **create a data management nightmare”**

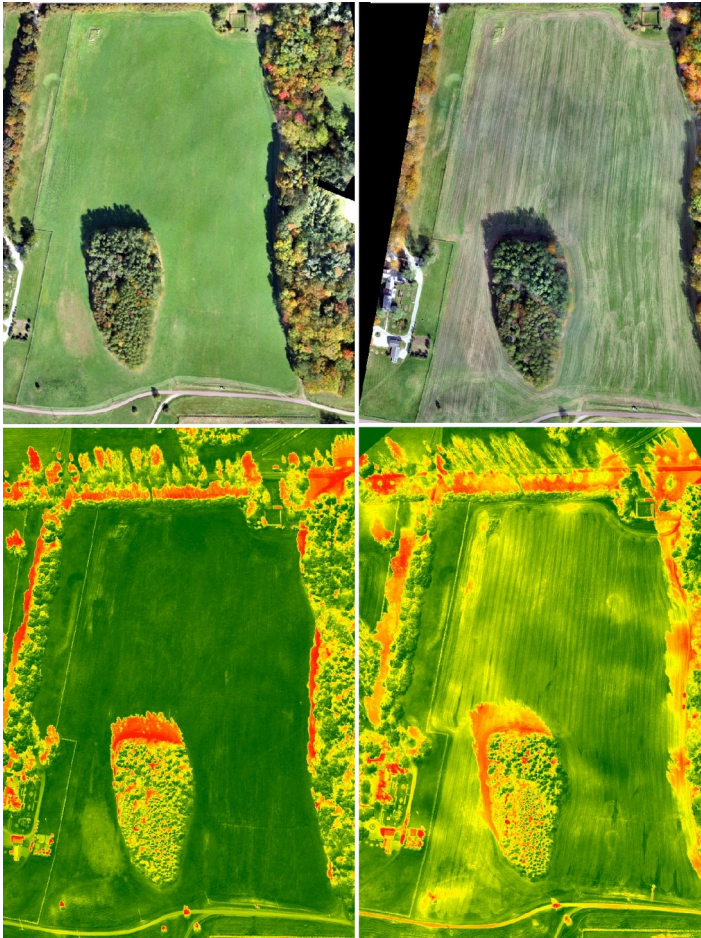
- Sean Barberi, University of Fairbanks Alaska



Agriculture

15/10/15
Pre
Manure

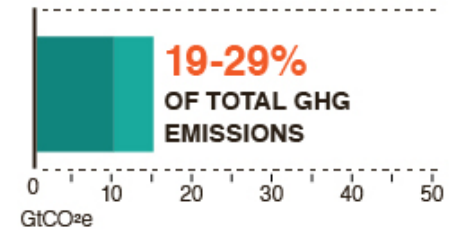
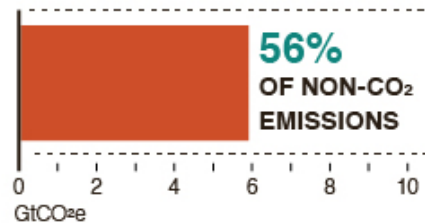
26/10/15
Post
Manure



Agriculture is the largest contributor of non-CO₂ GHGs.



Food systems emissions contribute **19-29% OF TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS.**



NDVI
University of Vermont, Spatial Analysis Lab, 2015

Agriculture

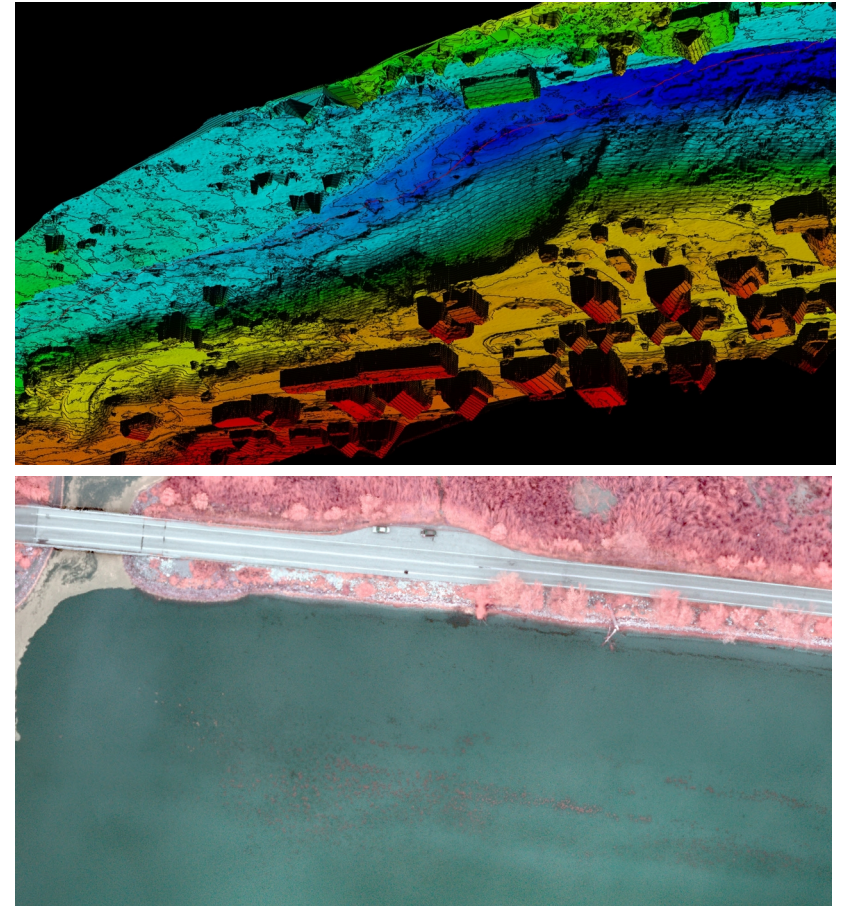
- Green House gas emissions monitoring:
 - 20min/chamber measurement
 - 10 chambers
 - ...



Lindsay Barbieri
University of Vermont

So Many More

- Feature extraction
 - Rapid disaster management analysis
 - Wildfire emergency response
- Volumetric measurements
 - Geomorphic and Hydrologic change monitoring
- Color infrared
 - Algae bloom quantification



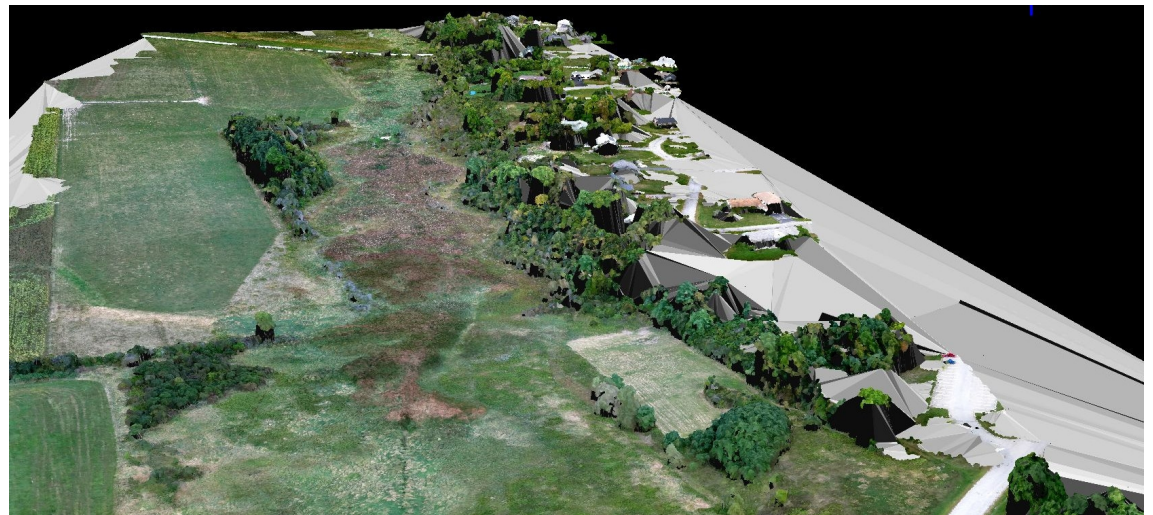
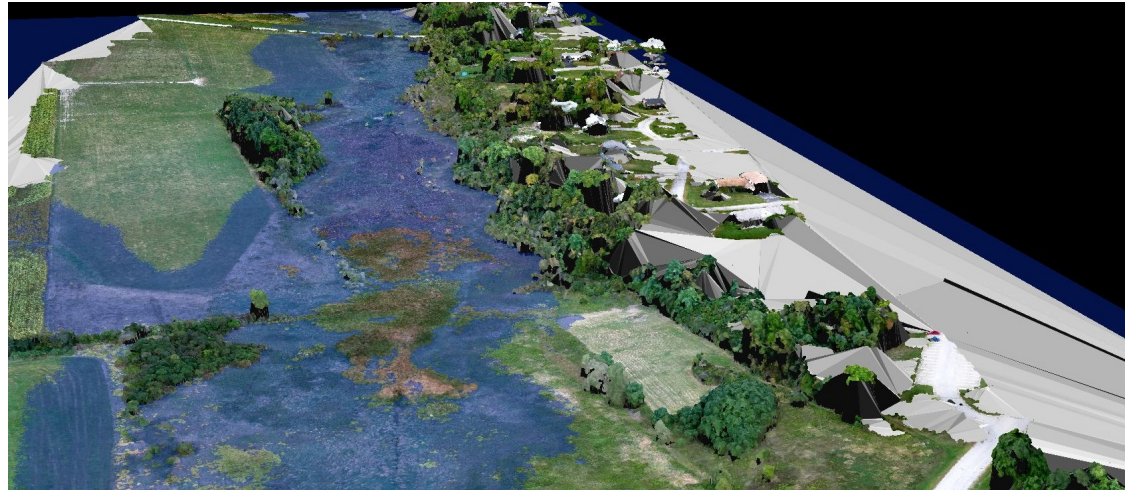
Top: UAS derived raster surface model and contour data shows substantial geomorphic change following a major flooding event.

Bottom: Color infrared UAS orthophoto mosaic of St. Albans Bay. 4cm resolution clearly reveals fine-scale aquatic vegetation - **University of Vermont, Spatial Analysis Lab**



So Many More

- Elevation models
- Point cloud generation
- 3D modeling
 - Crevass/Cave mapping
 - Flood inundation modeling
 - Boundary layer atmospheric conditions capture



University of Vermont, Spatial Analysis Lab

Drones in Earth Science: Steady Style

- Pros:
 - Big systems
 - Long flight times and distances
 - Large sophisticated sensors
 - Wide range of operating conditions
 - Robust Systems
 - Moderate re-use
- Cons:
 - Long development cycles
 - Equivalent very high costs
 - Limited flexibility

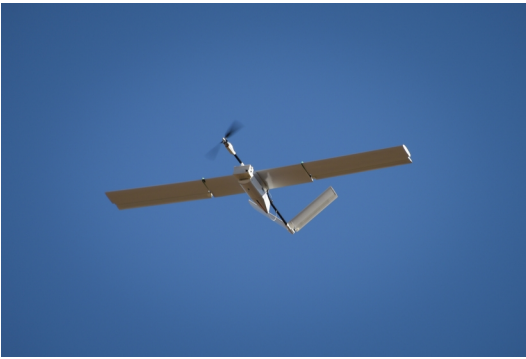


NASA GlobalHawk:

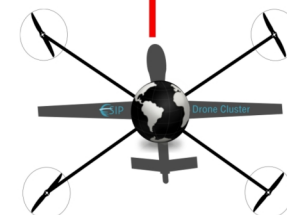
- 8,500-nautical-mile range
- 24-hour endurance
- >7000kg payload capacity
- ~\$130M



Drones in Earth Science: Steady Style

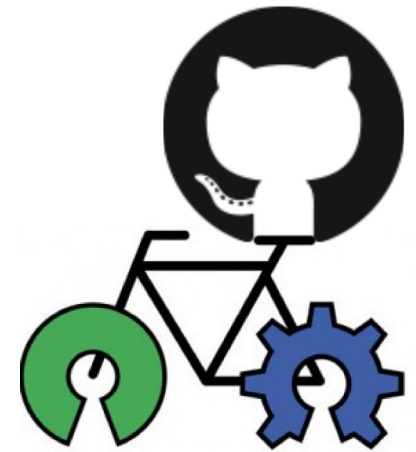


- Falcon
 - ~3-5kg
 - ~\$3000/hr
 - <100km
 - ~1.2kg payload
 - Pixhawk flight controller



'Pro-Maker Style' Drones for science

- “...a standard tool in an Earth Scientists toolbox.” - USGS webinar, 2015 ***(Think multimeter)**
- Off the shelf flight systems
- Low cost
- Rapidly evolving
- Highly adaptive
- Community based, grown, maintained
- Professional sensors
- Interoperable data
- Cloud/Container based analytics tools
- High degree of automated quality control ***(Think ERC checker)**



Solved problems

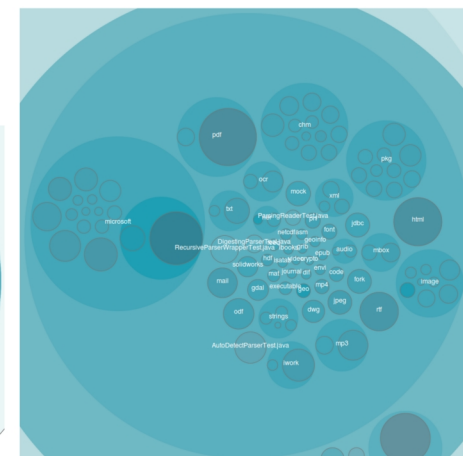
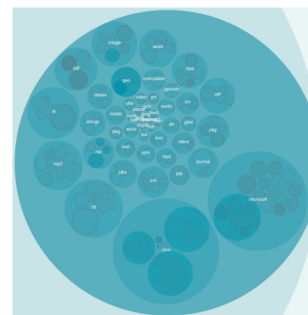
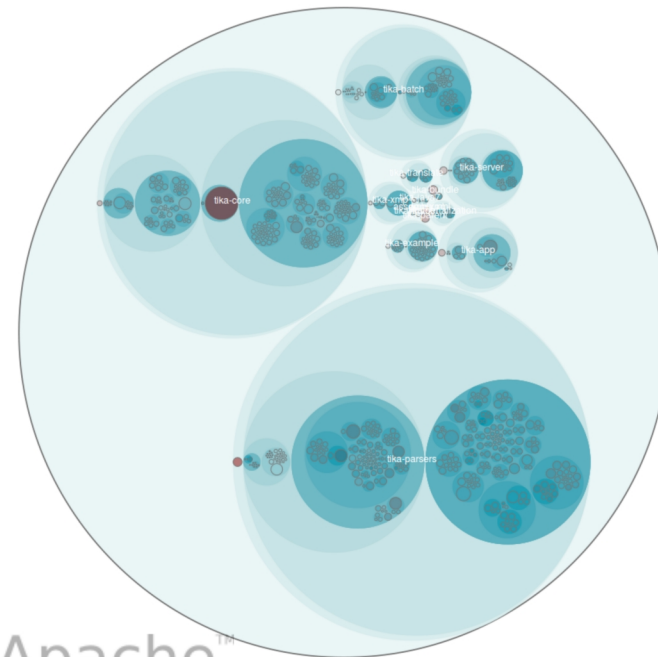
- Solved (and improving) problems – for these purposes at least
 - Open Autopilots
 - Open communication standards
 - Open mission planning
 - Open simulation framework to build customized flight control applications.
 - Developer APIs



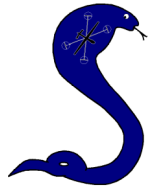
Unsolved problems – the 'Pro' bit

Data...

- Provenance
 - Metadata standards
 - Sensors, Aircraft
 - Geo-referenced data
 - DOIs
- Interoperability – formats...
 - Satellite, Ocean Gliders, sensor Webs, Computational modes
- Accessibility
 - DOIs
 - Searchable
 - Discoverable

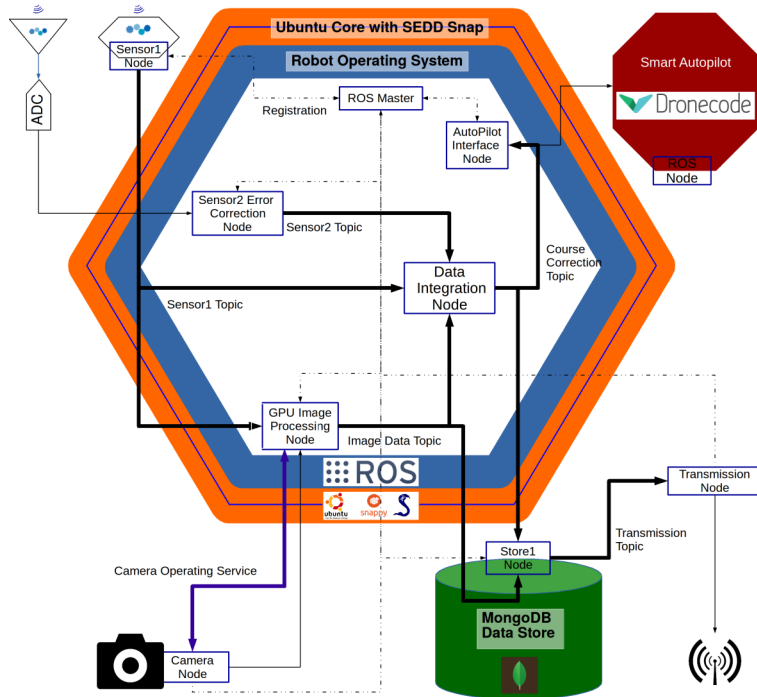


Unsolved problems – the 'Maker' bit

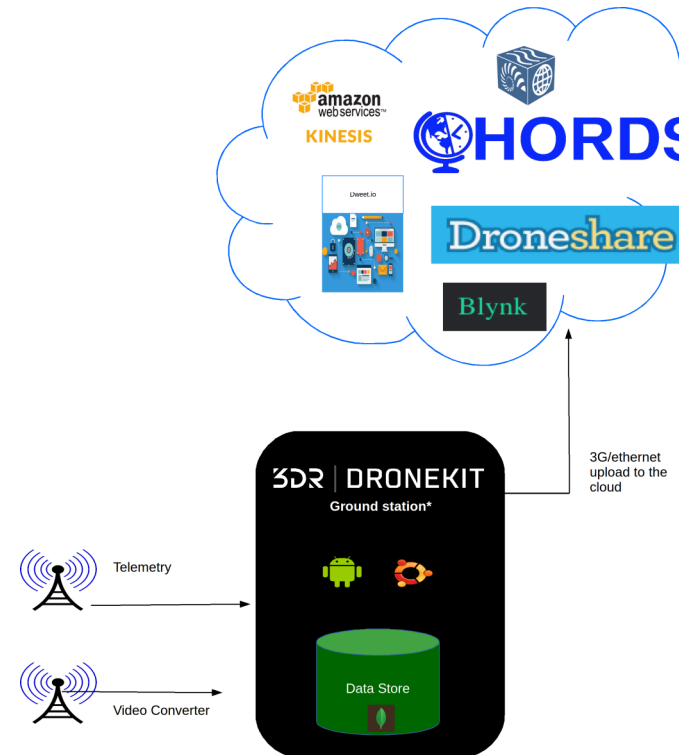


Science Standardised Embedded Data infrastructure for Drones

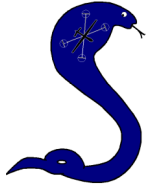
IN-FLIGHT COMPUTE



GROUND STATION AND THE CLOUD



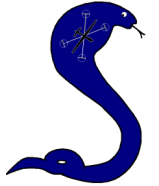
SSEDD



- Snappy
 - Multi-platform
 - Raspberry Pi, Beaglebone, Dragon board,... - list growing fast ?
 - **Easy** to install applications
 - GHG snap?
 - SFM snap?
 - DEM snap?
 - Full OS with std tools built in
 - Security built in

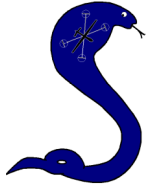


SSEDD

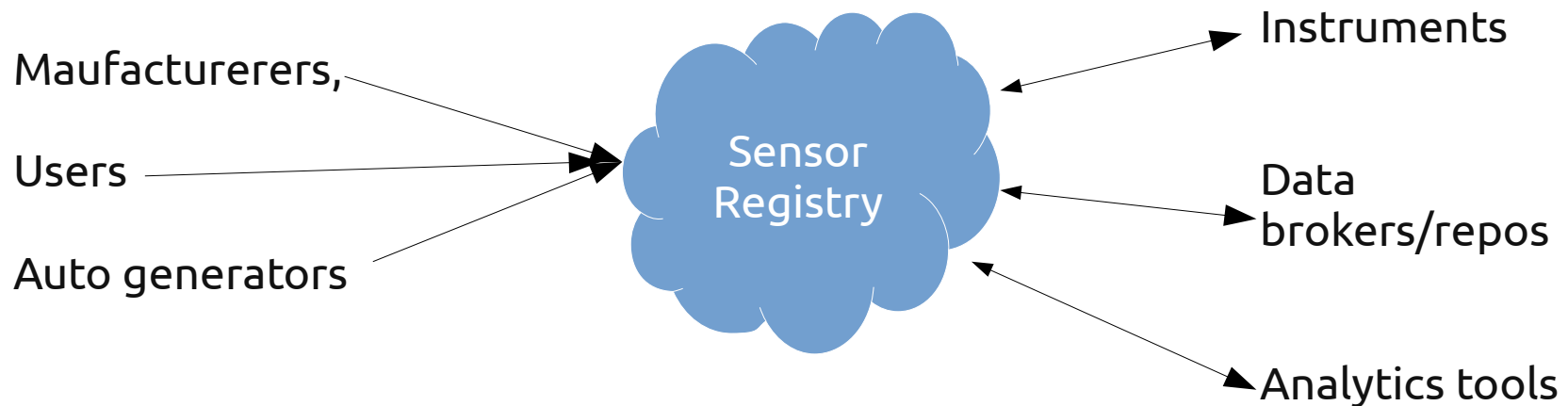


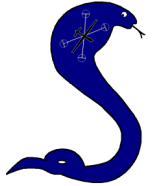
- ROS
 - Pub/Sub
 - Std Interfaces supported
 - Multi-sensor/actuator support
 - Very Mature
 - Feedback loop designed
 - ROS2 swarm potential
 - Standardising for drones in progress – Tully Foote, ELC 2016





- X-DOMES: Queriable SensorML respository

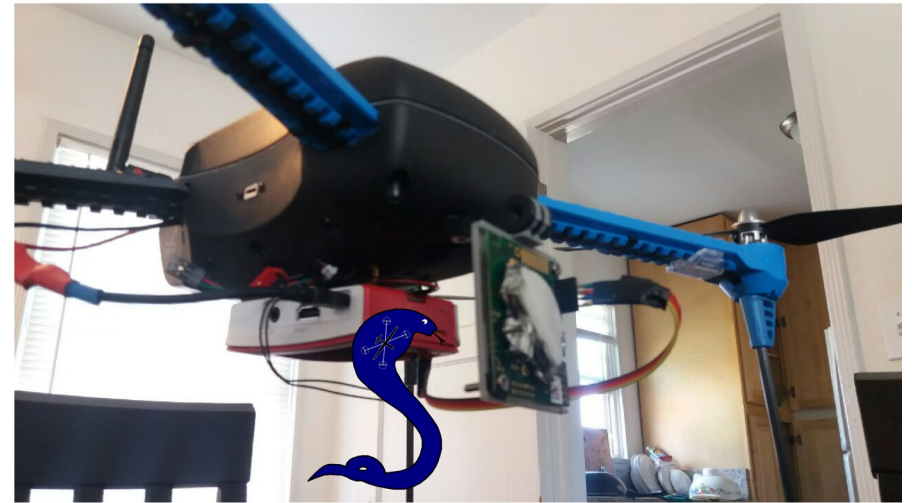
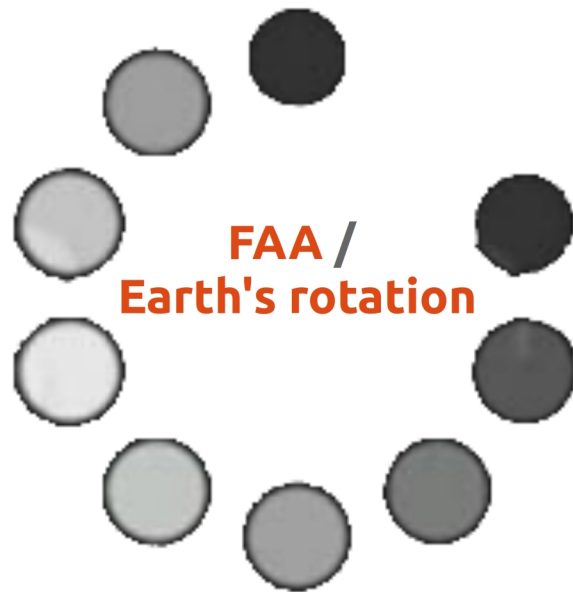




- MongoDB
 - Document store provides tolerance for dynamic data models, it being a
 - Direct search and retrieval
 - Guarantees of consistency and persistence,
 - NoSQL a better fit for complex multi-sensor geospatial data
 - Great geojson support
 - ARM support in progress...
- Schemas?

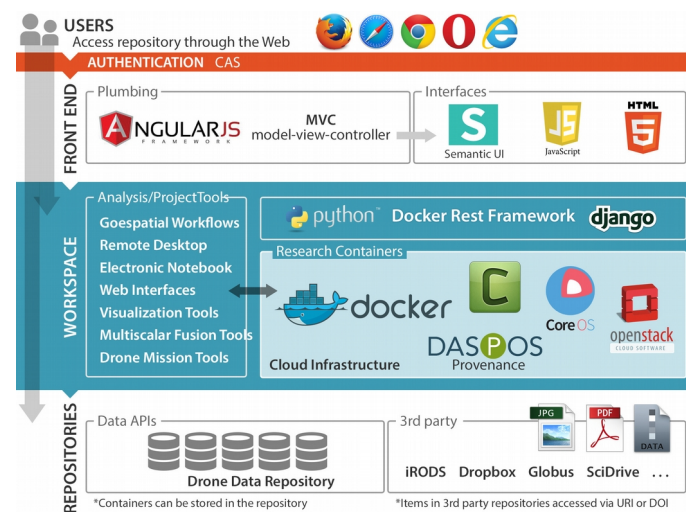


Test Results



Unsolved problems – the other bits

- Drones4Earth
 - Data sharing portal
 - Data Standards
 - Sensor registry
 - DB schemas
 - Data store formats
 - Metadata requirement standards
 - Data fusions tools
 - Satellite and UAS imagery
 - Low res and UAS high res LIDAR
 - Modelling – initialisation and validation
 - Multi-sensor composit visualisation



Conclusions & Future plans

- Drones4Earth
 - Data Standards
 - Data sharing portal
 - Data processing tools
 - Data fusions tools
- SSEDD
 - Application snaps
 - Mission planner-
CHORDS integration
- Community...

